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UPDATE
to the
SAMPSON COUNTY
OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1969-1971

April, 1972

Prepared for
SAMPSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Technical Assistance Privided by
State of North Carolina
Department of Natural and Exonomic Resources
Office of Industrial, Tourist and Community Resources
Division of Community Services

Eastern Area Office
Fayetteville, North Carolina

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ABSTRACT

TITLE: Update to the Sampson County Overall Economic Development Plan 1969 - 1971.

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ABSTRACT: The Planning, Board, County Commissioners, and other county government officials indicated they desired an update to the County Overall Economic Development Plan. Their reason being that on October 1, 1971, Sampson County statistically qualified for designation as a Redevelopment Area under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-136) by the Economic Development Administration (EDA). The act stipulates that "no area previously designated shall retain its designated status unless it maintains a currently approved overall economic development program..." (Section 402). Having met the required statistical prerequisites for designation it appeared that all the county would require for redesignation is an up-to-date Progress Report covering the years 1969 and 1970, since an approved Overall Economic Development Plan was prepared in 1968. Members of the County Planning Board were designated as the Overall Economic Development Plan committee.

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INTRODUCTION

On October 1, 1971, Sampson County statistically qualified for designation as a Redevelopment Area under Title IV of the 1965 Public Works and Economic Development Act (Public Law 89-136). This designation enables the county and the incorporated areas within the county to apply for grants and loans for public works projects that will stimulate the economy of the area. Also, a new avenue of business development loans is open, provided the proposed venture will upgrade the county economically, primarily through new, permanent jobs and better incomes for local residents. In order to become eligible for this financial assistance, which is administered through the Economic Development Administration (EDA), an approved Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) must be prepared.

Sampson County qualified for EDA assistance in the mid-sixties and an approved OEDP is on record. Having met the required statistical prerequisites for designation it appears that all that is required of the county for re-designation is an up-to-date Progress Report covering the years 1969 and 1970, since the county lost its designation on June 30, 1969.

In order to participate in the EDA program, the leaders in the county needed an organization that would guide the orderly growth and development of Sampson County and one which would be responsible for the preparation of the OEDP Report Update. This committee is usually called the OEDP Committee. The Board of County Commissioners designated the County Planning Board as the OEDP Committee. The County Planning Board was charged to provide the leadership required for a successful economic development program.

To insure that an area will develop a comprehensive plan for the economic growth, EDA has prepared a Guide For Area Overall Economic Development Programs revised October 1969. This publication states what is required in an OEDP update. This report adheres to the prescribed outline and also provides additional information which the OEDP Committee feels is pertinent.

This OEDP Report Update represents the consensus of the Sampson County OEDP Committee, the Sampson County Commissioners and other county officials and will be submitted to the Economic Development Administration for endorsement.

OEDP COMMITTEE

The Sampson County Commissioners designated the County Planning Board as the OEDP Committee with responsibility for preparing the OEDP Report Update.

The membership on the County Planning Board has changed considerably in the last two years. Table 1 reflects current membership of the County Planning Board.

Table 1
OEDP COMMITTEE-1971

Members	Residence	Occupation
Robert B. Thornton*	Clinton	Businessman
Henry Aegerter	Ingold	Industrial Engineer
Sam Foushee	Clinton	Utility Company Executive
Hurley C. Jones	Godwin	Insurance
J. C. Pridgen (non-white)	Clinton	Farmer
W. B. Sutoon	Suttontown	Farmer/businessman
I. L. Vinson, Jr.	Autryville	Farmer/businessman
James W. Colwell	Turkey	Farmer
Wayne Tew	Salemburg	Mobile Park Operator

* Chairman

The OEDP Committee has served as a "sounding board" for the county Commissioners on many issues during the last year. Also, the County Commissioners have asked the OEDP Committee to do some essential thinking on problem areas in the county. One of the most recent examples has been whether to grant franchises to private operators for the collection of solid waste materials (see Appendix A*).

The Committee is currently engaged in a detailed planning program by contract with the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources. A Reconnaissance Survey was completed in March, 1971, to identify

*Because of its substantial volume, the complete Appendix material was deleted from report copies intended for general distribution and was included only in the report copies submitted to EDA and the copies retained by the OEDP Committee. A copy of the OEDP Report Update including the complete Appendix is available for public inspection at the office of the Sampson County Development Agent.

the most pressing problems and potentials of the county that could be affected by planning assistance (see Appendix B). The major elements of the planning program for 1971 included a Land Development Plan, Subdivision Regulations, Housing Element and Technical Assistance.

Initial work on the Housing Element revealed 87 vacant sound structures outside the incorporated areas in the county. Of this number, 51 were for sale or rent. The rents range from $50.00 per month to $150.00 per month. The sale prices range from $14,000 to $40,000.00. The other 36 vacant structures were used as second homes in the county, old homeplaces that were kept up by the family, hunting lodges, and homes which the owners simply did not want to rent or sell.

The planning program for 1972 calls for a Capital Improvements Budget for the County with emphasis on the projected needs of the County School Board. Also, a county government management review, evaluation and recommendation study is to be accomplished.

The planning work in the county has been financed in part through an urban planning grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development under the provisions of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended. It should be noted that the county has contributed more than the minimum one-third of the project cost. During 1971, the county paid for approximately 60 percent of the project. The Planning Board has been acting and thinking like an OEDP Committee before the county was required to form the latter. The Board's objectives have not only been concerned with adequate land use, but how to increase the economy of the county and curtail the out-mirgration of the young people.

This concern can be seen in the monthly progress report letters sent to the Chairman of the Planning Board summarizing each month's planning and development activities of the county (see example in Appendix C).

MINORITY GROUP REPRESENTATION

The 1970 U. S. Census revealed that non-whites accounted for slightly more than 36 percent of the county population. Of the 16,283 non-whites enumerated, 15,480 were blacks, 768 were American Indians, and the remaining 35 were of other races. Between 1950 and 1970, the non-white segment of county population decreased at a slightly greater rate than the white segment. The blacks are evenly distributed through the county, with slightly higher concentrations in North Clinton Township and in the southern portion of the county.

Sampson County has not experienced any of the civil distrubances or unrest that have been evident in other areas of southeastern North Carolina recently. There are several reasons that the people have gotten along so well

in the county. First, the City of Clinton has an excellent bi-racial committee that has kept the lines of communication open between the whites and non-whites. A representative of the minority group has been present at every Planning Board meeting for the last six months. Secondly, Sampson County is part of a multi-county Community Action Agency (Community Action Council, Incorporated) which is thought to be one of the most effective Community Action Programs in eastern North Carolina. One reason for this is that the agency has had the same Director since it was created in the mid-sixties. Further indication of the involvement of minority groups in the activities of the county is that a non-white represented the county at a three-day seminar on planning and development sponsored by the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES: PLANNED, STARTED, AND COMPLETED

The OEDP Committee has not been directly involved in all the development activities that have occurred in the county during the past two years. It is felt that in the future the OEDP Committee will be more cognizant of development activities because the county hired a full-time development specialist in January 1972.

The position of County Developer has been in the making for over two years. The developer works closely with the Clinton Committee of One Hundred, has a working knowledge of state and federal programs, is familiar with the operation and finances of county and city government, and is experienced in planning and industrial development.

Other major developments during the past two years are:

1. Voter approval of a new water system for the City of Roseboro with Farmers Home Administration assistance.

2. The citizens of Clinton imposed a city recreation tax on themselves.

3. The Board of County Commissioners has taken an option on an excellent site of 60 acres west of Clinton on NC 24 for the new home of the Sampson Technical Institute.

4. The community of Harrells is getting approval for a grant and loan from the Farmers Home Administration for a non-profit water association.

5. The City of Clinton has improved and enlarged its water system and a recent study has been completed outlining improvements needed in the waste treatment plant.

6. Sampson County was the first county in the state and nation to receive financial assistance from the Farmer's Home Administration in order to initiate a multi-site sanitary landfill system for disposing of the solid waste materials. This program has proven to be extremely popular with the citizens of the county. There are six sites at this time and plans are being made to create three new sites.

7. The City of Roseboro received the Governor's Award. This award is presented to those cities in North Carolina that have made an extra effort in preparing to attract and receive new industry.

8. The citizens of the Vann Crossroad area approved a referendum to create a Fire District, thus imposing a tax on themselves to purchase fire fighting equipment and construct a fire station.

9. The Harrells Grange was designated as the top Grange organization in North Carolina during 1971 for their community service program.

New facilities for the Sampson Technical Institute is one of the desperate needs in the county in order to meet existing and future demands of the school. Current enrollment is near 1000 FTE (full-time equivalent students). Nearly forty percent of the full-time students are non-white.

Sampson Technical Institutes has first priority over all other similar institutes in North Carolina for state financial assistance for construction of new buildings this fiscal year. The Board of County Commissioners has an option on 60 acres two miles west of Clinton on NC 24. It is an excellent site, buffered by compatible land uses, a good network of roads, and favorable soils for water and septic tanks, if they are required. The City of Clinton has indicated that the city may be able to extend water and sewer line to the site.

The county hopes to capitalize on state financial assistance, the timely EDA designation, and local support to construct the new facilities. If the state funds earmarked for Sampson County are not committed by the end of the fiscal year, the county will lose its advantageous position. Therefore, it is anticipated that the county will move as rapidly as possible toward construction of a new facility.

The following studies have been prepared during the past two years that affect one or more aspects of the county's development:

1. Reference Data Manual - Sampson County, May 15, 1971, prepared by Southeastern Economic Development Commission.

2. Land Utilization and Marketability Study on East Central Redevelopment, October 4, 1971, Clinton Redevelopment Commission.

3. Impact - 76 - A Five Year Work Program, June, 1971, prepared by Sampson County Agricultural Extension Service.

4. Reconnaissance Survey for Clinton, North Carolina, March 1, 1971, North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources. (copies not available)

5. Reconnaissance Survey for Sampson County, North Carolina, March, 1971, North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources. (copies not available)

6. Sampson County Land Development Plan, October, 1971, prepared by the Sampson County Planning Board.

7. Subdivision Regulations for Sampson County, August, 1971, prepared by the Sampson County Planning Board. (copies not available)

8. An Inventory of Vacant Sound Housing In Sampson County, August, 1971, prepared by the Sampson County Planning Board (copies not available)

9. An Informative Look at Sampson Technical Institute, February, 1971, prepared by the staff of Sampson Technical Institute.

10. An Appraisal of Potentials for Outdoor Recreation Developments, currently being prepared by the Sampson Office of the USDA Soil Conservation Service.

11. An Update of Land Development Plan for Clinton, North Carolina, November, 1971, prepared by the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Development.

12. A Community Facilities Plan and a Zoning Ordinance Review for the City of Clinton are currently being prepared by the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Development.

13. Sampson County Industrial Site Data, currently kept up to date, prepared by the Division of Commerce and Industry, North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources.

14. A Sampson County Economic Stabilization Plan is currently being prepared by a local committee with the assistance of the Civil Defense. The plan will address itself to local policies during a National emergency, particularly with respect to consumer rationing, price control, and rent control.

CHANGES IN THE COUNTY'S ECONOMY

The economy of Sampson County has long been based primarily on agriculture activities. However, in recent years manufacturing activities have been playing an increasingly important role in the county.

Agriculture

In 1970, the farm sales in Sampson County amounted to more than 63 million dollars, an increase of nearly twelve million dollars since 1967. (See Table 2)

Table 2
TOTAL FARM SALES, 1967 and 1970

	1970	1967
Crops (including field crops, vegetables & berries, greenhouse plants, outdoor flowers, ornamental trees and and shrubs)	$33,357,270	$34,123,227
Livestock and Livestock Products	25,506,500	15,941,112
Forestry	4,168,015	1,283,830
TOTAL	$63,031,785	$51,348,169

Source: County Agricultural Extension Office

Tobacco is the number one crop in Sampson County with sales totaling $18,233,600 in 1970, equalling more than one-half of the total crop sales. Table 2 reveals that the sale of livestock and livestock products has made a tremendous gain of nearly ten million dollars since 1967.

Manufacturing

Despite minor fluctuations, manufacturing employment in Sampson County has been on the increase in recent years. (See Table 3)

Food products, apparel and machinery industries are the leading manufacturing employers in the county. Employment in apparel manufacturing has been relatively stable since 1964, while employment in food products and machinery increased significantly. For the most part manufacturing establishments in Sampson County are small, employing fewer than 100 workers in

1971. Only nine manufacturing plants employed more than 100 workers and only one of these, the Scovill-Hamilton Beach Division, which makes electrical housewares and fans, employs about 1,000 workers. The other two major industries in the Clinton area are Lundy Packing Company and Sampson Sewing Company, both of which employ about 280 people.

New industrial growth has been, for the most part, east of Clinton on NC 24. Rail facilities and water and sewer are readily available to serve this area. Presently under construction in this area is the L-O-F Thermopane Plant which will make automobile glass and employ approximately 200 persons. Further east on NC 24, six miles from Clinton, the 275,000 square foot. Futurian Plant is under construction which will manufacture upholstered reclining chairs and essentially employ 150-200 persons. The Beaunit Textile Plant one mile north of Clinton on Us 421 is also expanding its operations. The number of additional jobs to be created is not known at this time. The Lundy Packing Company has secured 74. 36 acres southwest of Clinton on the 701 by-pass for future expansion.

Nine industrial sites are currently listed with the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources. These sites are discussed in detail in the Land Development Plan, Sampson County Reference Data Manual, and the Industrial Site Data publication.

Commerce

The major shopping facilities in the county are the Centeral Business Districts of the incorporated towns. Clinton is generally considered to have the greatest variety of stores and shops. No major commercial buildings or shopping centers have been constructed in the past few years. Indications are that consideration is being given to a potential shopping center at the southwest quadrant of US 421 and NC 24 at the western boundary of Clinton.

COUNTY TRANSPORTATION NETWORK AND EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

A Sketch Thoroughfare Plan has been prepared by the County Planning Board and North Carolina State Highway Commission (see the county Land Development Plan). A copy of the Thoroughfare Plan is attached (see Appendix D). Other transportation and transportation facilities are discussed on page 15 of the Sampson County Reference Manual.

Expansion of community facilities and services are discussed in an earlier section of this report titled "Program Activities; Planned, Started and Completed."

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the county has been steadily shifting toward manufacturing since the early sixties. Food products, apparel, and machinery industries are the leading manufacturing employers in the county. One of the major reasons manufacturing has increased in the county is because of the low wage scale. Sampson County's average manufacturing worker's weekly wage is $30.00 lower than his fellow worker across North Carolina.[1] Over two-thirds of the other 100 counties in North Carolina have a higher average weekly manufacturing wage scale.

Non-manufacturing employment in Sampson County increased 26 percent between 1964 and 1970. The largest gains were in governmental, trade, and service employment. (see Table 3)

Table 3
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT, 1964 - 1970

Type of Employment	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
Manufacturing	3,760	3,850	3,640	3,520	3,670	3,340	2,490
Construction	260	250	240	250	310	240	220
Trans.,Comm., & Pub. Util.	300	270	250	220	210	210	210
Trade	1,480	1,420	1,410	1,430	1,400	1,360	1,310
Fin.,Ins. & Real Estate	170	160	150	150	160	150	140
Service	830	700	680	670	640	610	580
Government	2,000	1,950	1,850	1,790	1,700	1,600	1,550
Other Manufacturing	60	50	60	50	50	50	50
All Other Employment	1,970	2,000	1,950	2,060	2,120	2,120	1,920
Agricultural	4,630	4,800	4,960	5,500	5,800	6,220	7,090
Total	15,460	15,450	15,190	15,640	16,060	15,900	15,560

Source: North Carolina Work Force Estimates,(Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.) 1971 - pp.181-182

[1]North Carolina State Government Statistical Abstract (Statistical Services Section, Budget Division, Department of Administration, Raleigh, North Carolina) 1971 P. 365

The civilian work force stood at 16,020 in 1968, and by 1970, had increased to 16,440. During this same period, Employment Security records revealed that unemployment went up by 150 persons, from 830 in 1968, to 980 in 1970. The rate of unemployment ranged from 5 to 6 percent. Total employment during this three-year span remained a little above 15,000.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Sampson County has received little federal and state assistance in projects compared to other counties in southeastern North Carolina. No EDA assistance has been rendered to the county other than technical assistance and general information from the local Economic Development District which is partially funded by EDA.

The North Carolina State Clearinghouse and Information Center maintains a record of grants and loans made to local government by Federal agencies. Table 4 is a summary of this assistance.

The State of North Carolina makes very few loans or grants to local government. None of the few the State makes has been made to the county during the last two years. The State has provided the normal funds for maintenance of roads and highways in the county, also, the State provides between 60 and 70 percent of per pupil expenditure for those students enrolled in public schools.

No private group or foundation has initiated any plan, scheme, project or undertaking within the county during the last three years.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Adequate coverage by the news media has never been a problem in the county. Two newspapers are published - one is a weekly and the other is published twice a week. Both have countywide circulation and are always willing to support projects that are in the general interest of the citizens of the county. The local radio station is located in Clinton and is always willing to donate time for public service announcements. There is not a local television station in the county. The people are fortunate in that they are able to receive television broadcasts from several stations - Wilmington, Washington, Raleigh, and Durham.

Examples of the newspaper coverage given to Planning Board activities in the past are shown in Appendix E.

Table 4
GRANTS AND LOANS MADE TO SAMPSON COUNTY AND INCORPORATED TOWNS IN THE COUNTY, 1969-1971

Date of Award	Grantee	Source of Funds	Amount of Award	FDA Cat.No.
Oct.20, 1969	Sampson Co. Board of Education	HEW	33,527	13.550
Nov. 4,1969	Sampson Co. Board of Education	HEW	33,527	13.550
May 6, 1970	Sampson Co. Health Department	HEW	18,765	13.246
May 26, 1970	Sampson County Board of Commissioners	USDA	25,000	10.418
April 5,1971	Sampson Co. Health Department	HEW	22,326	13.246
Apr. 23,1971	Town of Roseboro	USDA	100,000	10.418
June 28,1971	Sampson Technical Institute	HEW	6,179	13.406
June 30,1971	Redevelopment Comm. of the City of Clinton	HUD	326,400	14.606
Nov. 3, 1971	Clinton City School	HEW	70,808	13,550

Source: North Carolina State Clearinghouse and Information Center.
Note: Program No. 13.550 is not listed in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance. This is a pseudo number that refers to an emergency aid program to local school districts undergoing massive desegregation.

COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

The county has always coordinated and cooperated with other units of government and agencies and organizations that are engaged in economic development, total development, and payroll development. The following organizations and agencies are directly and indirectly involved in development related activities in Sampson County:

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GRANTS AND LOANS MADE TO SAMPSON COUNTY AND INCORPORATED TOWNS IN THE COUNTY, 1969-1971

Date of Award	Grantee	Source of Funds	Amount of Award	FDA Cat.No.
Oct.20, 1969	Sampson Co. Board of Education	HEW	39,327	13.550
Nov.4,1969	Sampson Co. Board of Education	HEW	39,327	13.550
May 6, 1970	Sampson Co. Health Department	HEW	18,705	13.246
May 20, 1970	Sampson County Board of Commissioners	USDA	35,000	10.418
April 5,1971	Sampson Co. Health Department	HEW	22,320	13.246
Apr. 27,1971	Town of Roseboro	USDA	100,000	10.418
June 28,1971	Sampson Technical Institute	HEW	6,179	13.406
June 30,1971	Redevelopment Comm. of the City of Clinton	HUD	326,400	14.606
Nov. 3, 1971	Clinton City School	HEW	70,808	13.550

Source: North Carolina State Clearinghouse and Information Center.

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The county has always coordinated and cooperated with other units of government and agencies and organizations that are engaged in economic development, total development, and payroll development. The following organizations and agencies are directly and indirectly involved in development related activities in Sampson County:

1. Community Action Council, Incorporated.

2. Region M Council of Government.

3. Southeastern Economic Development Commission.

4. North Carolina Manpower Development Corporation.

5. Coastal Plains Regional Commission.

6. Area Biological Engineer (serving Region M, provided by the Extension Service)

PROBLEMS

The major problem facing Sampson County is loss of population. The county has lost population for the past twenty years. The loss was greater in the 1960's than in the 1950's. The population of Sampson County reached a peak of 49,780 in 1950, and has been steadily decreasing since that time. By 1970, the county population had declined 9.7 percent to 44,954. Most of the population loss can be attributed to unincorporated rural areas of the county.

Another major problem facing the county is lack of job opportunity. Unemployment has been going up during the last three years (see discussion in County Employment, page 9).

Lack of recreation sites and facilities have always been a shortcoming of the county. Most of the citizens do not contemplate remaining in the county for their recreation or vacation. They go to the beaches, mountains, or nearby White Lake. A study is currently being conducted by the Soil Conservation Service to determine potentials for outdoor recreation in the county. The areas with greatest potential will probably be warm water fishing and small game hunting. These activities are primarily available in the southern section of the county.

The Land Development Plan points out the need for a large lake. Several sites could be impounded resulting in a body of water of over a thousand acres. Such a lake would completely change the attitude of many people in the county who seek their recreation elsewhere. Furthermore, the creation of a large lake would help attract industry to the county.

STATEMENT ON OCCUPATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Statement

Sampson Technical Institute (STI) provides diversified occupational, vocational and continuing educational programs designed to meet needs, aspirations and interests of both students and local businesses and industries. STI's division of student personnel and job placement conducts a community survey of businesses periodically to determine employer's present and future employee occupational needs. That is, STI is able to develop occupational and educational programs whereby skilled workers are available to serve the needs of local businesses and industries. Surplus skilled workers are able to obtain employment in adjoining cities, towns and military installations. In this light, STI attempts to maintain skilled workers by constantly preparing them through an occupational education program and related activities.

STI's occupational education program identifies the strengths and weaknesses of students through a variety of methods including tests, observations, job performances and student-teacher conferences. Because of pre-assessments of entering students, STI is able to place students in occupational training and activities whereby their needs are met, skills are improved and they become better prepared to function productively in the world of work. Each occupational program at STI is developed according to State requirements suggested by the North Carolina State Board of Education. Program offerings at STI include:

1. General Education
2. Business Administration
3. Executive Secretarial
4. General Office Technology
5. Nursing Program
6. Automotive Mechanics
7. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration
8. Architectural Building Trades Drafting
9. Cosmetic Arts
10. Electrical Installation and Maintenance

11. Teacher Aide

12. Veterans Farm Cooperative Program

13. Welding

Additionally, students' other educational and occupational needs are met through ancillary programs which include:

1. Adult Basic Education

2. Extension Education

3. MDTA

Identification of Existing Skills

Students possessing exceptional skills and competencies are identified through criterion performance and aptitude tests. When a student has been identified and shows interest and potential for any occupational or vocational subject or program, he is counseled and enrolled such that there will be a continuity of progress. There is an immediate interaction between local businesses and industries and STI to provide students with job opportunities and probability of employment upon completion of programs.

Utilization of Existing Skills

A few STI students are given opportunities to utilize their skills, not only in classes, but in real-life situations. That is, work-study programs enable pupils to perform many skills gained in classes, such as typists, library assistants, secretary assistants and a variety of other jobs. Some students engage in other activities related to their programs, such that there are many opportunities to utilize their skills.

In order to establish a clearer perspective of the employment status, a listing of student's employment by race follows (see Table 5). This breakdown will reflect program areas and percentages of employed and unemployed students.

Status of Student Employment

Currently, STI students are enrolled in a variety of occupational, vocational and educational programs. There are 279 students - a total of 253 full-time students and 26 part-time students. The racial composition of students shows 185 White, 86 Blacks, and 8 Indians. There are 135 males and 144 females. There are 249 Freshmen and 30 Sophomore students. The employment status of students indicates 28 work full-time (10 percent of total students) and 27 students work part-time (9.75 percent of students). Currently, more college parallel students are

employed on a full-time basis than any other group. Nineteen students work in this category. In the vocational area, 7 students (full-time) are employed as auto mechanics. As of this writing there is under-employment of STI students in these areas:

1. Business Administration
2. Executive Secretary
3. Office Technology
4. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration
5. Cosmetology
6. Teacher Aides
7. Drafting
8. Nursing (Practical)
9. Electrical Installation
10. Welding

Out of a total of 171 college parallel and technical students, of which 75 are males and 96 are females, there are 36 whites employed (43 percent of the total white students). Of this same area, there are 43 black students, of which six are employed (7 percent of the total black students).

The vocational areas reveal 108 students enrolled. There are 60 males and 48 females in these areas. There are 65 white students, of which nine whites are employed (13 percent of the students in these areas). There are 43 black students in the vocational areas, of which five are employed (11 percent of the total black students in vocational programs). Within the total student population, there are 8 Indian students (3 percent of the entire student population). There is 1 Indian student in the college parallel program employed (36 percent of the entire student body). There are 3 Indian students employed from the vocational programs which represents 1.2 percent of total student body.

Past student employment is shown in Table 6. It should be noted that the number of students with no employment has increased with the growth of the Institute. The number of students working full time has remained about the same except for a fluctuation during the Fall of 1969-70 and in the Spring of 1970-71. Officials at Sampson Technical Institute feel that non-whites make up the majority of those students that are not employed.

Table 5
STUDENT EMPLOYMENT, 1971

Program Areas	Number Employed			Percent Employed			Number Unemployed			Percent Unemployed		
	W	B	I	W	B	I	W	B	I	W	B	I
College Parallel	32	2	1	64	25	50	18	6	1	36	75	50
Exec. Secty.	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	7	1	100	100	100
Office Technology	2PT	0	0	11	0	0	10	14	0	89	100	100
Business Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	0	100	100	100
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	100	100	100
Drafting	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	100	100	100
Practical Nursing	2PT	0	0	15	0	0	11	2	0	85	100	100
Elec. Ins. & Main.	1PT	0	0	17	0	0	5	4	0	83	100	100
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	100	100	100
Auto Mech.	2FT 1PT	2FT 2PT	2FT 1PT	38	29	100	5	10	0	62	71	0
Air Cond. & Ref.	0	1	0	0	50	0	9	1	0	100	50	100
Veterans F. C. P.	1	0	0	4	0	0	10	6	1	90	100	100
Teacher Aides	4	4	0	61	100	0	2	0	0	33	0	100
Totals	45	11	4				140	75	3			

Source: Sampson Technical Institute

W - White
B - Black
I - Indian

FT - Full Time
PT - Part Time

Program Area	Number Employed			Percent Employed			Number Terminated			Percent Terminated		
	W	B	I	W	B	I	W	B	I	W	B	I
Colleges												
Faculty	27	2	1	64	25	50	18	0	0	0	12	20
Admin. Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2			100	100
Office Employees	27	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	29	100	100
Custodians Supervision	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	0	100	100	100
Secretaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	100	100	100
Janitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	100	100	100
Clerical Supervisor	27	0	0	15	0	0	11	2	0	85	100	100
Elec. Ins. & Main.	18	0	0	17	0	0	5	4	0	83	100	100
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	100	100	100
Auto Mech.	18	27	27 FT 18 PT	38	29	100	5	10	0	62	71	0
Air Cond. & Ref.	0	1	0	0	50	0	9	1	0	100	50	100
Various I. E. T.	1	0	0	6	0	0	10	6	1	90	100	100
Teacher Aides	4	4	0	61	100	0	2	0	0	33	0	100
Totals	45	11	4				140	15	1			

Source: Sampson Technical Institute

W - White
B - Black
I - Indian

FT - Full Time
PT - Part Time

Table 6
STUDENT EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, 1969 -1971

	Total Enrollment	Full-time Equivalent	RACE		EMPLOYMENT		
			White	Non-White	None	Part	Full
Spring 1969	894	318	574	320	391	106	397
Summer 1969-70	1206	306	815	391	486	228	492
Fall 1969-70	1960	450	1327	633	616	326	1018
Winter 1969-70	1011	328	659	352	451	102	458
Spring 1970-71	3436	684	2642	794	1296	638	1502
Fall 1970-71	1779	275	1391	388	826	241	712
Winter 1970-71	1986	248	1562	424	1304	236	446

Source: Sampson Technical Institute

Analysis

1. There must be greater coordination between local businesses, industries and STI in order to assure students of greater occupational and vocational job opportunities.

2. College parallel students reflect greater potential for job securement than other students. This may need further study to determine why this is so.

3. Black and Indian students are on the low end of employment status which indicates greater inroads must be developed such that these students are accepted and given employment.

4. The occupational program at STI must constantly be revised and evaluated, such that student needs are met, and yet, be in congruence with needs of local businesses and industries.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STATUS

The North Carolina Local Government Commission provided the debt records as of November 1971 for all towns and county (see Appendix F). Autryville, Harrells and Newton Grove do not have a local government debt. These are very small towns and have not been required to issue' bonds for needed improvements. Appendix F reflects the bond issues which have been sold (not authorized).

County and city indebtedness, assessed valuation, legal limitations and tax situations for 1968 to 1971 are shown in Appendix 9. Appendix 9 also shows the per capita gross debt for the county.

LONG RANGE GOALS

The long range goals for economic development have not changed since the original OEDP was prepared. The current goals are as follows:

1. Increase net farm income 25 percent by 1973.

2. Improve and increase marketing and processing facilities so as to keep as much of the total food dollar as possible within the county.

3. Provide improved marketing for agricultural products and increase processing facilities within the area. This will be accomplished in conjunction with a county-wide industrial development program.

4. Curtail the out-migration of the population from the county.

5. Improve the community business climate through extensive community development programs.

6. Improve and expand existing recreational facilities and develop a new recreational facility within the area.

7. Increase employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in the county with particular emphasis on creating greater job opportunities for non-whites.

8. Continue to keep the lines of communication open between whites and non-whites, thus avoiding racial and civil unrest.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR 1972

The implementation of the OEDP for Sampson County in 1972 and in future years will depend in part upon the decisions and actions taken by county officials. The county will find it necessary to review and modify the OEDP to reflect changing needs and priorities.

The OEDP is intended to benefit all of the people in the county. Without the board support of the general public, the plan cannot be fully implemented. The following objectives will be sought during 1972:

1. Create the position of County Development Extension Agent effective January 1, 1972. This is a long-sought goal of the county. The position will be financed by the county and the North Carolina Extension Service. (This objective has been achieved)

2. Exercise the option on approximately 60 acres west of Clinton for a site for new facilities for the Sampson Technical Institute. Local funds will be used.

3. Establish three more sanitary landfill sites. (Local funds)

4. Enter in Police Information Network (PIN) system. The Department of Justice will assist in financing the project with some local participation.

5. County Developer will attempt to establish several additional industrial sites.

6. A capital improvement budget will be prepared for the county by the Planning Board. It will be financed by HUD 701 planning funds and a local contribution.

7. A county government management review and evaluation study will be conducted by the Planning Board. It will also be financed by HUD 701 planning funds and a local contribution.

APPENDIX

Because of its substantial volume, the complete Appendix material was deleted from report copies intended for general distribution and was included only in the copies submitted to EDA and the copies retained by the OEDP Committee. A copy of the OEDP Report Update including the complete Appendix is available for public inspection at the office of the Sampson County Development Agent.

APPENDIX A

(Correspondence regarding the question of granting franchises to private operators for the collection of solid waste materials in Sampson County.)

APPENDIX B

(Sampson County Reconnaissance Survey)

APPENDIX C

(Example of a monthly county planning program progress report letter)

APPENDIX D

(Sampson County Sketch Thoroughfare Plan)

APPENDIX E

(Examples of newspaper coverage given to activities of the Sampson County Planning Board)

APPENDIX F

(Debt records for Sampson County and its incorporated towns as of November 1971)

APPENDIX G

(Bonded debt for Samspon County and its incorporated towns for 1968-1971)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED BY:

State of North Carolina, Department of Natural and Economic Resources
Charles Bradshaw, Secretary
Office of Industrial, Tourist and Community Resources
Robert E. Leak, Administrator
Division of Community Services
Harold Strong, Director
Easter Area Office, Fayetteville, N.C.
Clifford G. Strassenburg, Chief
*Paul G. Butler, Community Planner
Margaret Davis, Secretary

*Responsible for preparing this report.